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NEWS 3 Feb 06 Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4 Feb 16 TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5 Apr 23 Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6 Apr 23 PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS AND CA
NEWS 7 May 07 DGENE Reload
NEWS 8 Jun 20 Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
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Index
NEWS 15 Oct 09 Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
NEWS 16 Oct 15 Calculated properties now in the REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY File
NEWS 17 Oct 22 Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18 Oct 22 DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19 Oct 29 AAASD no longer available
NEWS 20 Nov 19 New Search Capabilities USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21 Nov 19 TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN

NEWS EXPRESS August 15 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0c,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0 (ENG) AND V6.0J (JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.15

0.15

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TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 7, 2001

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Calculated physical property data is now available. See HELP PROPERTIES
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Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

=> s baby fresh

6 BABY
26 FRESH
L1 0 BABY FRESH
(BABY(W) FRESH)

=> e baby fresh/cn

E1 1 BABUL, EXT./CN
E2 1 BABURAN/CN
E3 0 --> BABY FRESH/CN
E4 1 BABYLONIA JAPONICA TOXIN 1/CN
E5 1 BABYLONIA JAPONICA TOXIN 2/CN
E6 1 BAC/CN
E7 1 BAC 1829/CN
E8 1 BAC 195/CN
E9 1 BAC 229/CN
E10 1 BAC 3/CN
E11 1 BAC 45/CN
E12 1 BAC 45, POLYMER WITH
(2-(1,1-DIMETHYL-2-((1-OXO-2-PROPENYL)O
XY)ETHYL)-5-ETHYL-1,3-DIOXAN-5-YL) METHYL 2-PROPENOATE/CN

=> fil caplus uspatfull biosis embase

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

7.91

8.06

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 06:47:34 ON 20 NOV 2001
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=> s baby fresh
L2 21 BABY FRESH

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3 21 DUP REM L2 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s water and propylene glycol and peg 75 and lanolin
L4 95 WATER AND PROPYLENE GLYCOL AND PEG 75 AND LANOLIN

=> s l3 and l4
L5 3 L3 AND L4

=> d kwic

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . substrate may also include binders to hold the fibers together.

The substrate is generally moistened with a liquid such as **water**. The liquid may include various other ingredients such as moistening agents or humectants, emollients, surfactants, emulsifiers, pH-adjusting

agents, fragrances, powders, . . .
SUMM . . . solvent comprises about 50% of the liquid by weight. The solvent is selected from the group consisting of oil, alcohol, **water**, and mixtures thereof.

SUMM . . . comprises at least about 50% of the liquid by weight, the solvent selected from the group consisting of oil, alcohol, **water**, and mixtures thereof; and

SUMM . . . present invention is formed by air laying a blend of natural and synthetic fibers to form a fibrous web, spraying **water** on the web, and then embossing the web. A latex adhesive binder is then applied to the web, followed by. . . an oven. The nonwoven web is then premoistened with a liquid. An example of such a premoistened web is PAMPERS **BABY FRESH** brand baby wipes marketed by the instant assignee.

SUMM Solvents useful in the liquid of the present invention include oil, alcohol, and preferably **water**. Mixtures of these solvents may also be used. The solvent comprises at least about 50% of the liquid by weight, . . .

SUMM . . . may optionally contain one or more humectants. As used herein, "humectant" refers to a hygroscopic material that functions to draw **water** into the stratum corneum to hydrate the skin. The **water** may come from the dermis or from the atmosphere. Suitable humectants include, but are not limited to glycerin, sorbitol, phospholipids, and preferably **propylene glycol**. The humectant may comprise from about 0.5% to 10% of the liquid by weight, preferably from about 1% to 5%. . . of the liquid by weight, and

more preferably from about 1.5% to 3.5% of the liquid by weight. A suitable **propylene glycol** is available from Dow Coming of Midland, Mich.

SUMM . . . limited to conventional lipid material (i.e.; fats, waxes),

polar lipids (lipids that have been hydrophylically modified to render them more **water** soluble), silicones, hydrocarbons, and other solvent materials.

SUMM . . . be petroleum based, fatty acid ester based, alkyl ethoxylate based, fatty acid ester ethoxylate based such as polyethylene glycol (e.g.; **lanolin**, etc.), fatty alcohol based, polysiloxane based, mucopolysaccharides, or mixtures thereof. The emollient may comprise from about 0.01% to 10% of. . . preferably from about 0.3% to 2% of the liquid by weight. A preferred emollient is LANETO 50 (a

50% solid **lanolin**) available from Rita Corporation of Woodstock, Ill.

SUMM The liquid may optionally include one or more fragrances. Fragrance components, such as perfumes, include, but are not limited to **water** insoluble oils, including essential oils. The fragrance may comprise from about 0.005% to 0.5% of the liquid by weight, preferably. . .

SUMM . . . include one or more fragrance emulsifiers. A fragrance emulsifier, also known as a fragrance solubilizer, reduces the tendency of the **water** insoluble fragrance component to precipitate out of the liquid. Examples of fragrance emulsifiers include, but are not limited to, alcohols. . .

DETD A first premix was made by blending the following components together: 15 grams of **propylene glycol**, 2 g of methylparaben, and 0.3 g of propylparaben.

DETD Premix 1 was added to 970 g of distilled **water**. To this mixture was added 0.500 g of BRONOPOL.RTM., 5 g of octyliminodipropionate, and 5 g of LANETO 50 (i.e.; **PEG-75 lanolin**). Premix 2 was then added to this mixture.

DETD A first premix was made by blending the following components together: 15 g of **propylene glycol**, 2 g of methylparaben, and 0.3 g of propylparaben.

DETD 10 g of hexamidine diisethionate was added to 960 g of distilled **water**. Premix 1 was then added to this. To this mixture was added 0.500 g of BRONOPOL.RTM., 5 g of octyliminodipropionate, and 5 g of **PEG-75 lanolin**. Premix 2 was then added.

DETD . . . by the following procedure: 60.55 g of TRIS and 22.20 grams of CaCl.sub.2 are dissolved in 0.9 ml of distilled **water**. The pH of this solution is adjusted to 8.2 with hydrochloric acid. This is then

diluted with **water** to a final volume of 1 liter to form a solution of 500 mM TRIS and 200 mM CaCl.sub.2.

DETD . . . in 0.564 ml of 0.001N HCl to form a 10 .mu.M stock solution. This solution is diluted 1:263.2 with distilled **water** (i.e.; 5 .mu.l of trypsin stock and 1.311 ml of distilled **water**) to give a 38 nM trypsin solution. Suitable human pancreatic trypsin for this purpose is available as catalogue No. T6424. . .

DETD . . . (hereinafter referred to as "DMSO") to form a 100 .mu.M stock solution. This stock solution is diluted 1:25 in distilled **water** (i.e.; 20 .mu.l of stock solution and 0.48 ml of distilled **water**) to provide a 4 mM substrate solution. A suitable substrate is available as catalogue No. C4893 from Sigma Aldrich Company. . .

DETD Serial dilutions of a protease inhibitor are made using distilled **water**. A 50 .mu.l aliquot of each serial dilution of protease inhibitor to be evaluated is added to a microcuvette containing. . .

DETD . . . five different samples) are collected in a manner to keep them free of urine and contamination and mixed with distilled **water** to obtain a weight by weight (w/w) mixture (e.g., 1:50 w/w). This

mixture is then mixed thoroughly to obtain a . . .
 DETD . . . to 0.5 ml of methanol to make a 60 mM stock solution. The
 stock
 solution is diluted 1:20 with distilled **water** (i.e.; 0.05 ml
 of stock solution and 0.95 ml of distilled **water**) to form a 2
 mM substrate solution.
 DETD Serial dilutions of a protease inhibitor are made using distilled
water. A 0.7 ml aliquot of each dilution of protease inhibitor
 to be evaluated is added to a microcuvette. To this. . .
 DETD . . . of hexamidine diisethionate on three different microorganisms
 is shown. For purposes of this example, hexamidine diisethionate was
 diluted with distilled **water** and evaluated according to Method
 3 above.
 CLM What is claimed is:
 . . . liquid includes a solvent comprising at least about 50% of said
 liquid by weight, wherein said solvent is oil, alcohol, **water**,
 and mixtures thereof and wherein said liquid further comprises from
 about 0.0005% to 10% hexamidine diisethionate by weight of said. . .
 . . . comprising at least about 50% of said liquid by weight, said solvent
 selected from the group consisting of oil, alcohol, **water**, and
 mixtures thereof; and b) at least one Antimicrobial protease inhibitor
 comprising from about 0.0005% to 10% of said liquid. . .
 . . . about 0.5% to 10% of said liquid by weight, said humectant(s)
 selected from the group consisting of glycerin, sorbitol,
 phospholipids,
propylene glycol and mixtures thereof; b) an optional
 emollient(s) comprising from about 0.1% to 10% of said liquid by
 weight,
 wherein said. . .

=> d ibib

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:44154 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Disposable premoistened wipe containing an
 antimicrobial protease inhibitor
 INVENTOR(S): Rourke, Francis James, Sharonville, OH, United States
 Richards, Marc Frederic, Corinth, KY, United States
 Osborne, Scott Edward, Middletown, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United
 States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6207596	B1	20010327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-188442		19981109 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Copenheaver, Blaine		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Torres, Norca L.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Glazer, Julia A., Rosnell, Tara M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	784		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 2 kwic

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . supplied in a dry state or in a solution of phospholipid in an organic solvent which is either immiscible with **water** (e.g., ether, alkylhalides etc.) or miscible with **water** (e.g., alcohols, dimethylsulfoxide etc).

SUMM . . . irradiation or extrusion of hydrated phospholipids. For large scale preparation, phospholipids are hydrated by mechanical shaking of dry phospholipids in **water** or **water**-containing salts. The multilamellar liposomes thus formed are then homogenized in high-pressure dairy homogenizers. Using this approach, small, unilamellar vesicles of. . . soybean phosphatides of less than 100

nm

in diameter were produced, which were stable to storage at room temperature in **water** and resisted aggregation or fusion for at least two years.

SUMM Originally, moist towelettes were available in individual, sealed aluminum packets for freshening up and cleaning hands in situations where **water** was not readily available, such as on airplane flights, hiking expeditions, etc.

SUMM Thus, e.g., Scott Paper Company manufactures and markets a moist towelette under the trademark **Baby Fresh**.RTM., which is listed as containing the following ingredients: purified **water**, **propylene glycol**, **PEG**

75, **lanolin**, cocoamphodiacetate, polysorbate 20 for cleaning and moisturizing, as well as methylparaben, propylparaben, 2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol and fragrance, for freshness and fragrance.

SUMM Another product, manufactured and sold in Israel, lists as its ingredients: **water**, **lanolin**, amphoteric-6, Tween-20, **propylene glycol**, fragrance, and EDTA.

SUMM As will be noted, both of these and similar products are based on a combination of **water**, **propylene glycol** and surfactants to achieve the cleaning effect.

SUMM . . . the present invention, said absorbent material is moistened with an aqueous solution containing between about 0.01-60% by weight liposomes in **water**.

SUMM . . . the present invention, said absorbent material is moistened with an aqueous solution containing between about 0.05-25% by weight liposomes in **water**.

SUMM . . . desirable, protective, thin layer. Furthermore, said protective

layer, when deposited on a glass surface, has been found to possess a **water**-repellant effect, as exemplified hereinafter.

SUMM In U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,230,562 and 4,414,333 there are described methods and compositions for depolluting fresh **water** and salt **water** bodies from crude oil, petroleum products and salt **water** bodies from crude oil, petroleum products and their derivatives, which include, inter alia, providing lecithin as a phosphorous source. However,. . .

DETD Ten grams of soy bean lecithin are dispersed in 100 ml distilled **water**, followed by 5 minutes of high-pressure homogenization at 10,000 psi. The liposomes formed are mostly unilamellar <100 nm.

DETD . . . toluene (BHT), butylated hydroxy anisole (BHA), and Oxyhex 2003. Large multilamellar liposomes are prepared by adding 100 ml of distilled **water** containing EDTA chelator, and shaking the aqueous solution with the thin lipid layer. Down-sizing of the liposomes

to a size. . .

DETD 100 grams of soybean lecithin are dispersed in 1.0 liter of distilled

water, using a high shearing homogenizer. A paraban preservative is added at bacteriostatic concentration. Liposome down-sizing is performed, using high pressure. . . .

DETD . . . soothing. The ethanolic solution is injected at a rate of 0.1 ml per minute into 1 liter of stirred, bi-distilled **water**.

DETD . . . and elastin: 100 ml of small, unilamellar, 10% soybean lecithin liposomes, having a size <50 nm, are prepared in bi-distilled **water**. These liposomes are colyophilized with a 100 ml solution containing a mixture of collagen and elastin at protein concentration in the range of 0.05 to 2.0%. The dry powder is dispersed in a final volume of 100 ml **water** or buffer at the desired pH. The multilamellar liposomes formed are down-sized, either by high-pressure homogenization as described in Example. . . .

DETD . . . as described in Example 10, with the addition of a local anesthetic selected from benzocaine and tetracaine to either the **water** or the ethanol.

DETD . . . or non-woven fabric, as described in Example 1B. The container is attached to a vacuum pump and part of the **water** which moisturizes the fabric is removed by vacuum, to achieve the desirable weight % of lipids in the **water** in the range of 0.01-60% . Then the containers are sealed.

DETD . . . windshield of a motorcyclist's helmet. When driving through a heavy rain, the liposomes on the windshield repelled the drops of **water**, leaving a clear view to the cyclist.

DETD . . . of a Delville kerosene heater. Five minutes after this application, the soot was wiped with a cloth slightly wetted with **water**, resulting in complete removal of the soot and leaving the metal entirely clean. In a parallel experiment in which the soot was treated with a cloth wetted with **water** (instead of the liposomes), wiping with a set cloth removed only a small portion of the soot, most of which. . . .

DETD . . . 0.5% liposomes, resulting in complete removal of the soot and cleanup of the floor. In parallel, wetting the soot with **water** only and wiping with a paper tissue removed only a small portion of the soot from the floor.

DETD The rest of the windshield was completely covered with a heavy film of **water**, which prevented the ability to see the road clearly enough to drive.

=> d 2 ibib

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:3361 USPATFULL

TITLE: Moist, absorbent material for cleaning articles and surfaces

INVENTOR(S): Gatt, Shimon, Jerusalem, Israel
Barenholz, Yechezkel, Jerusalem, Israel
Bercovier, Herve, Jerusalem, Israel
Eldar, Zvi, Haifa, Israel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yissum Research Development Company of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5593508		19970114

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1994-364587 19941227 (8)
 RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-13846, filed
 on 5 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5376183 which
 is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-653319,
 filed on 11 Feb 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US
 5401413
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
 FILE SEGMENT: Granted
 PRIMARY EXAMINER: Wyse, Thomas G.
 LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Lowe, Price, LeBlanc & Becker
 NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
 EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
 LINE COUNT: 486
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d 3 kwic

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL

SUMM . . . 53.9%, and zinc oxide, 15%); Desitin.RTM. Ointment (zinc
 oxide,

40%, and cod liver oil, vitamins A and D, in a petrolatum-
lanolin base, Leeming Division of Pfizer, Inc.); Balmex.RTM.
 Baby Powder (Balsan.RTM., a specially purified balsam, Peru, zinc
 oxide,
 talc, starch, and. . . Ointment (Balsan.RTM., vitamins A and D, zinc
 oxide and bismuth subnitrate in an ointment base containing silicone)
 and Lotion (Balsan.RTM., **lanolin** oil, a nonsensitizing,
 dewaxed moisturizing fraction and silicone).

SUMM . . . (approximately 85%) and another fiber such as polyester bonded
 with a styrene butadiene rubber latex. Wipes are generally moistened
 with **water** (over 95%) and contain various combinations of
 humectants, emollients, surfactants, preservatives and scents.

SUMM Baby wipes currently available and ingredients they contain include the
 following: **Baby Fresh** (Scott); Johnson's Baby Wash
 Cloths (Johnson & Johnson); Wet Ones (Lehn and Fink Products Group,
 Division of Sterling Drug, Inc.) natural aloe, U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,017,002
 and 4,337,876; Diaperene Baby Wash Cloths with **Lanolin**
 (Glenbrook Labs, Division of Sterling Drug) U.S. Pat. No. 4,017,002;
 Tender Wipes (Young's Drug Products) benzethonium chloride; and Chubs
 Thick.

SUMM Various combinations of the following ingredients are used in baby wipe
 products: **water**, SD alcohol 40, benzyl alcohol,
propylene glycol, aloe vera gel, PEG-60
lanolin, PEG-75 **lanolin**, PEG-85
lanolin, sodium nonoxynol-9 phosphate, sorbic acid, oleth-10,
 oleth-20, fragrance, citric acid, disodium phosphate, DH DM hydantoin,
 sodium phosphate, benzalkonium chloride, methylparaben, . . .

SUMM One aspect of the present invention provides an oil in **water**
 emulsion composition comprising an oil, present in the range of from
 about 3.0% to about 40% by weight of the. . . amphipathic
 emulsifying

agent present in the range of from about 0.02% to about 2.0% by weight
 of the composition, in **water**, which has been subjected to high
 shear polymeric emulsion forces.

SUMM Another aspect of the present invention provides a method for the
 preparation of an oil in **water** emulsion composition which
 comprises the steps of emulsifying an oil, present in the range of from
 about 3 to about. . . amphipathic emulsifying agent present in the
 range of from about 0.02 to about 2.0% by weight of the composition, in

water, by high shear polymeric emulsion forces.

SUMM and methods for preparing these emulsion compositions which employ amphipathic emulsifying agents and high shear polymeric emulsion techniques (HSPE). The oil-in-**water** emulsion compositions of the present invention are highly substantive, safe, stable, and economical products.

SUMM emulsifying agents which may be used in the present invention exhibit amphipathic properties and are capable of primary emulsification of oil-in-**water** emulsions. The emulsifiers should be capable of rapidly inverting or de-emulsifying the emulsion to form an oil film upon application. . . .

SUMM The moistening/humectant agents which may be used in the present invention include glycerin, **propylene glycol**, PEG 8 (Carbowax 400), sorbitol (Sorbo 70%), polyglyceryl methacrylate and **propylene glycol** (Lubrajel), proline and sodium PCA (Agidew NSO).

SUMM cs and 1,000 cs) (5%), Carbopol 1342 (0.15%), Kathon CG (0.10%), 99% Triethanolamine (0.20%), and Sequestrene No. 2 (0.10%) in **water** (about 95%).

SUMM Oil in **water** emulsion compositions prepared with amphipathic emulsifiers and subjected to high shear polymeric emulsification have advantages over emulsion compositions prepared using. . . .

SUMM form resulting in significant cost advantage. The emulsion compositions may be prepared as a 10-fold concentrate and then diluted with **water** using low shear processing equipment to complete preparation of the composition. Both the emulsion concentrate and the diluted formula were. . . .

DETD

Trade Name	CTFA Name	Parts by Weight
------------	-----------	-----------------

10-Fold Concentrate Formula

Deionized **Water**

	Water	63.275
200 Fluid (350 cs)		
	Dimethicone	24.000
200 Fluid (1000 cs)		
	Dimethicone	10.000
Carbopol 1342	Carbomer 1342	
		1.500
Triethanolamine		
	TEA	.125
Kathon CG	Methychloroiso-	
		.100
	thiazolinone (and	
	Methyisothiazo-	
	linone	

Dilution Formula

Deionized **Water**

	Water	89.60
Concentrate	(See Above)	10.00
Disodium ethylene		
	Disodium EDTA	
		.10
diamine tetraacetic acid		
Triethanolamine		
	TEA	.10
Kathon CG	Methychloroiso-	
		--
	thiazolinone (and	

Methyisothiazo-
linone

DETD			
Trade Name	CTFA Name	Percent	Range
Deionized Water			
	Water	94.03	70-99
Sequestrene No. 2	Disodium EDTA	.10	.01-.50
Carbopol 1342	Carbopol 1342	.15	.02-1.5
Silicone 200 (350 cs)	Dimethicone	2.40	1-10
Silicone 200 (1000 cs)	Dimethicone	1.00	.5-10
Deionized Water			
	Water	1.00	
Kathon CG	Methychloroiso-	.11	.02-.12
	thiazolinone (and		
	Methyisothiazo-		
	linone		
Deionized Water			
	Water	1.00	
99% Triethanolamine	TEA	.21	.05-3.0

DETD		
Number	Trade Name	Percent
A-1	Deionized Water	
		65.768
A-2	Sequestrene NA.sub.2	
		0.240
B-3	Deionized Water	
		1.000
B-4	Triethanolamine 99%	
		0.092
C-5	Kathon CG	0.100
D-6	Volatile Silicone	
		12.000
D-7	Carbopol 1342	1.100
D-8	Silicone 200 (350 cs)	
		12.000
D-9	Silicone 200.	

DETD Deionized **water** was charged to the main kettle equipped with a turbine mixer and in-line homogenizer utilizing tandem rotor-stators. Turbine mixing was. . .

DETD Deionized **water** (B-3) and triethanolamine (B-4) were premixed with the propellar mixer. When mixture A and mixture B were uniform, mixture B. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A stable concentrated oil in **water** emulsion composition dilutable with **water** to form a stable diluted oil in **water** emulsion admixture for cleaning and leaving a protective substantive residue on the skin of a person upon deemulsification thereof, said. . . of from about 0.02% to 2.0% by weight of said composition, said oil and said amphipathic emulsifying agent admixed with **water** under high shearing polymeric emulsion forces to

form a stable concentrated oil in **water** emulsion composition which resists deemulsification during storage, said composition dilutable with **water** using low shearing polymeric emulsion forces to form a stable diluted oil in **water** emulsion admixture which resists deemulsification during storage having **water** present in an amount greater than about 70% by weight of said composition and a viscosity of less than about. . . . (350 cts and 1,000 cts) (5%), Carbopol 1342 (0.15%), Kathon CG (0.10%), 99% Triethanolamine (0.20%), and Sequestrene No. 2 (0.10%) in **water**.

8. A stable diluted oil in **water** emulsion admixture formed from a stable concentrated oil in **water** emulsion composition for cleaning and leaving a protective substantive residue on the skin of a person upon deemulsification thereof, said. . . . of from about 0.02% to 2.0% by weight of said composition, said oil and said amphipathic emulsifying agent admixed with **water** under high shearing polymeric emulsion forces to form a stable concentrated oil in **water** emulsion composition which resists deemulsification during storage, said composition diluted with **water** using low shearing polymeric emulsion forces to form said stable diluted oil in **water** emulsion admixture which resists deemulsification during storage having **water** present in an amount greater than about 70% by weight of said composition and a viscosity of less than about.

=> d ibib

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:44154 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Disposable premoistened wipe containing an antimicrobial protease inhibitor
 INVENTOR(S): Rourke, Francis James, Sharonville, OH, United States
 Richards, Marc Frederic, Corinth, KY, United States
 Osborne, Scott Edward, Middletown, OH, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6207596	B1	20010327
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-188442		19981109 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Copenheaver, Blaine		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Torres, Norca L.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Glazer, Julia A., Rosnell, Tara M.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	4		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	784		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
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FULL ESTIMATED COST

20.13

28.19

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 06:50:46 ON 20 NOV 2001